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RIORDAN AND TELLER.

The Great Lumberman and Colorado Senator Exchange Views.

Silver Will be the Great Issue.

FLAGSTAFF, A. T., Feb. 7, 1895.

Hon. H. M. Teller, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR AND VALUED FRIEND—I want to thank you for the manly and able speech delivered by you on the 12th of last month, a copy of which you sent me here. May I ask you to send me a dozen or more copies for distribution amongst thinking men. I have not seen anywhere a more thorough and able presentation of the case. I have given this matter some serious thought, and the other day in writing to Mr. Lyman J. Gage in Chicago about an entirely different matter, I used this language: "You know as well as I do (but I don't believe the conviction is any stronger in your mind than it is in mine) that things are going to go pretty steadily from bad to worse in this country until the fools in our legislative halls untie our hands and the conspirators take their clutches off our throats."

I do not know whether to consider the president one of the conspirators or an honest man. In either case the effect is equally bad upon the people of this country; and probably if the latter and more charitable impression prevailed it would only make the case worse by making it more difficult to detect and to deal with radically. In writing today to another business man in New York City in regard to some other matters. I took occasion to say in relation to a prospective investment here, that "it means an additional investment here, and in my humble judgment the fate of all business in this country is full of peril and will continue to be until the mistake and chicanery that are now an essential part of our financial system are eliminated."

I don't know whether you will agree with me or not, my friend, but I tell you that I greatly fear that unless wisdom and patriotism prevail more than they have been doing in our national councils the wrong courses that have been followed since the monumental crime of this century—the demonization of silver—was perpetrated, the evil will be corrected by a process, compared to which the French revolution was a mild and peaceful reform. Keep up your good work; do not grow fainthearted; call to your aid the nearest Joshua and let him hold up your hands until the victory is achieved. God bless you and sustain you, and inspire you; inspire your lips and your heart and make you, as I believe you are destined to be, a true leader and blessing to this people.

Sincerely your friend,
D. M. RIORDAN.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1895.
D. M. Riordan, Esq., Flagstaff, Arizona.
DEAR SIR—I have your kind letter of the 7th inst. I will send you the speeches you mention. I notice what you say about the present financial condition of the country.

I confess I am greatly concerned about our present and future. The president is so completely under the control of the money power of the country that he sees the condition as that power presents it to him, and I am convinced that he thinks it is the aim and object of the government to protect property, and not to protect men. In a word it looks as if we are to have in the future a government for the few people who are fortunate enough to be rich, and the producers of wealth are to be ignored—riches to be the passport to power, position and influence, as it is in the monarchical countries of Europe. The wages of American workmen have fallen in the last two years about 22 per cent., and must still fall; you and I know what that means. It means the loss of opportunity for improvement and advancement, the change of manner of living, the necessity for economy and sacrifice not before existing, the bitterness of the laboring people towards the capitalist classes that must follow this changed condition—a feeling that the government is not for

them and that they have no interest in it, and no concern to maintain law and order. All this follows from the degradation of the American laborer that comes from insufficient wages to maintain himself and family in comfort, as he has heretofore been able to do. I am not a pessimist and not easily discouraged, but I do get frightened when I think of the danger to American institutions by the adherence to the gold standard and what awaits us if we continue in that line for a considerable time.

I hope the people who are to be affected by such an unwise financial policy may awake to the danger while they have the power to protect themselves, but I get somewhat discouraged when I see the representatives of the laboring people ignoring the interests of their constituents and then see the people, in ignorance of their danger, re-elect their unfaithful representative, simply because he is a democrat or a republican, and the voter thinks he is bound to vote for one of his political faith. There is danger ahead, and it will require a great deal of hard work to keep the government in the hands of the people and out of the control of the great financial concerns that are at this moment dominating the executive department of this government.

It would afford me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to make you a visit, but I fear I cannot do it this year.
Yours very truly,
H. M. TELLER.

Hopes for Silver.

Silver men must not lose heart. The writer of this saw a letter from an eminent man in France, saying that the Premier of France, has become a pronounced bimetalist; that he is working with all his energy, all his influence and all his ability, to arrange with Germany and with Great Britain for a reopening of the Brussels Congress. The letter further said that the revolution of feeling in France is something tremendous; that the French have begun to take on the belief that the fall in wheat is due to the fall in silver, and that it is having the effect to make all France in favor of bimetalism. We suspect that it was news of something of this kind that indirectly influenced Senator Jones to withdraw his bill; that it was what prompted Senator Wolcott's resolution and that it is understood by the silver senators that the summer is going to bring great things for bimetalism. That is the difference between our country and the European countries. If they are ever convinced that it is the best thing to do to rehabilitate silver, they are going to do it, and with Germany, France and Russia determined, with no powers standing out but Great Britain and the Netherlands and possibly Austria, the matter will be arranged. We are not at all certain that Great Britain is going to hold out any longer, although it would be natural to expect that the Rothschilds would not want to make the rule apply to England, inasmuch as the center of the commercial world is there, and exchanges are all made through there, but England herself, her agricultural people and her manufacturers, are terribly shaken by the fall of the price of the rupee, and it is not impossible to hope that Great Britain will join with the rest, because those financiers understand, as ours seem never to be able to, that the price of silver is regulated by its recognition among the nations of the earth; that if they please to say that 412½ grains of standard silver is as good to them as 25.8 grains of standard gold, it will be so. That is, nothing except legislation ever drew gold and silver apart; and all that is needed is recognition to bring them together again. In this letter from France the ratio is fixed at the old continental Europe ratio of 15½ to 1, and the tone of the letter is most confident, most certain that something will be done, as it expresses it; "to fully rehabilitate silver." There is no talk about making "the commercial and the coin value of silver the same;" there is no talk about "a larger use." The pith and the point of the whole business is that the movement is to rehabilitate silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold. The signs in the air are better than they have been for a long

time, and if what this gentleman writes about public sentiment in France having a kind of revolution against the single standard, is true, it will be fixed. Then it will be comical to read some of the late articles in the Chicago Tribune, the New York Evening Post, and to ask them whether after all there is a great glut of silver; whether after all, a dollar is not a dollar when the nations recognize it as such and give it unlimited use.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Outlook for Silver Mining.

Albert Williams, Jr., in the New York Engineer Magazine, has a valuable paper on the outlook for this industry, in which he argues that at present, unless all signs fail, silver has reached bottom prices, and points out that the prospects of silver would be improved by using it more largely in the arts, and by reducing the expenses of working. It is believed to cost on an average over a dollar an ounce to produce silver, and both machinery and supplies and metallurgical treatment do not allow of much margin for further reductions. Too little attention, however, has been given to the dressing of ores at the mines.

Substitute for Rubber.

A substitute for rubber consists of the substance known as printers' "roller composition"—consisting of glue, glycerine and sugar—incased in a covering of ordinary India rubber, to protect it from damp and mechanical injury. In the composition may be introduced various substances, such as tannic acid or chromic acid to raise its melting point, salicylic acid as a preservative, ground cork, china clay, and barium sulphate, and mica to increase its insulating capacity.—Scientific American.

Flameless Explosives.

Engineering, of January 18th, has an editorial on this subject, founded on the experiments recently carried out by the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. The conclusion arrived at is that no blasting agent yet seems to have been discovered that gives perfect security to the coal miner. To forbid the use of explosives altogether would, however, close a number of mines, and hence would be out of the question. Stricter discipline and a never-ceasing vigilance are the only remedial measures suggested.

It is the opinion of R. P. Bland, the great silver advocate, that unless the financial question is settled in the next session of congress, which is very improbable, the whole subject will go over to the people in 1896. The presidential election will hinge upon this one issue. This is as it should be, for in the event of the issue being squarely made and passed on by the people, whatever settlement is made would be more likely to prove permanent than any patchwork gotten up to prevent submitting the question to the people. The silver question ought to be made the paramount issue of the election of 1896, so that its determination may be permanent, if possible. If the people want the single gold standard they will say so, if not they ought to decide it once for all. In the contest political parties as now organized will be sorely strained, if not disrupted. It may be set down as certain that in both the democratic and republican parties are strong forces that will no longer permit to an evasion of this question. Both parties must come out in the open for or against silver restoration. Mr. Bland does not believe that the democrats or republicans in the agricultural and the mining states will support any platform or individual inimical to silver restoration. Mr. Bland does not believe that the democrats or republicans in the agricultural and the mining states will support any platform or individual inimical to silver restoration. All the advantages of legislation are now with the advocates of gold. They are, of course, quite anxious to avoid the issue, but from the present outlook this will be impossible.—Los Angeles Herald.

They Fight Hard.

Discussing the Jones bill, the Chicago Herald, after stating that it a man should take 12,929 ounces of silver to the mint, and if it should be worth \$6,000 in New York on the day of deposit, the depositor would receive that amount in silver dollars, and \$9,929 in silver would go into the treasury, that being the difference between the New York market price and the coinage value there; it says:

"This is upon the supposition that the New York market price is the gold price of the bullion. But if the currency should collapse to the silver basis—as most likely it would, under the proposed law—the New York price would no longer be the gold price, but the silver price. Since silver would be worth itself, of course that price would go to the depositor, and not a cent to the treasury."

"It is by this trick of seigniorage, reckoned on the basis of New York price, that the silverites think to shift the country to silver monometallism without seeming to do so. The trick is too transparent. It will not deceive anybody."

That is simply to cause an unnecessary scare, thinks the Salt Lake Tribune. The price of silver is the same in New York and in London, and no power on earth could change it. This country and Europe are on a gold basis where the price of silver will be reckoned by gold until silver reaches a parity with gold. The Herald is not afraid of any such thing as it outlines. What it is afraid of is that by opening an unlimited market for silver it would very swiftly develop that the gold press has been fighting wind-mills for the last twenty-years, and silver would be as it was in 1873, worth just as much as gold at 16 to 1. The Herald is afraid that inasmuch as the only thing which broke silver down in the United States was legislation, that to remove that legislation would cause silver swiftly to go back to where it belongs, and its fight is for gold. It does not want to see the appreciation on gold taken away, and so it stands and cries for justice just as Mr. Shylock did before the court in Venice. Silver is a precious metal. It is not like wheat or cotton or iron. Locality does not govern it at all. It holds the same value all this world around, and the New York prices and the London prices have not varied since silver was demonetized, and cannot vary, because it is one of the circulating fluids in the arteries of the commercial world, and it cannot possibly have one temperature at the heart and one at the extremities.

A Melbourne, Australia, paper tells a story about Coolgardie which may not be true. A party struck it very rich, and one of their number was despatched to London with the specimens, upon the strength of which a company was floated with a large capital, a fine slice of which went to the vendors. The legal managers telegraphed out to the man in charge to stop crushing at once. He waited patiently for results, but with no better results. Then he sent a more urgent message, as follows: "Shareholders indignant that no report is received from you. Acknowledge this, and commence crushing immediately." This elicited a reply, as follows: "Your wires duly received. Cannot commence crushing till you send back the reef."

The Alaska-Treadwell Company makes the following report for the month of December, 1894: Ore milled, 19,807 tons; sulphurets treated, 345 tons; bullion from sulphurets, \$14,625; bullion shipped \$44,347; bullion yield per ton of ore crushed, \$2.24.

W. H. Edwards, one of the few men who have made the perilous voyage through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, is a visitor in Denver. The following excerpts are from an account of his voyage published in the Sunday news:

He says the canyon at its deepest point is twelve miles wide at the top and two hundred feet wide at the bottom. The sides of the canyon are a succession of shelves with cliffs whose perpendicular height is all the way from 100 to 2,000 feet. It is nearly five hundred miles long, and in all the distance there is only one point where the river is crossed by a trail. Any person who will spend one day in the stupendous chasm will never entertain any doubt about the origin of the canyons. He will tell you that all the vast work was done by water. After he has traveled a month between the walls that seem to reach to the stars, so vast is their height, he will abandon all attempts at figuring on the length of time the river was required to wear away great mountains of stone. Millions of years doesn't express it.

At one point in the grand canyon the party came to a level beach at the bottom of the canyon. The beach is of pure marble and is absolutely smooth and level, like the floor of a great palace.

For a distance of more than one hundred miles in the Grand Canyon Mr. Edwards says the river has cut its way through mountains of copper. The mineral in many veins is so pure that it can be cut with a knife. The sands in the canyon are sprinkled with gold which has been washed down the side canyons through endless ages. The gold is so fine that no process has yet been discovered by which it can be collected.

The Indians look upon the river as "bad medicine." The party passed whole mountains of salt and marble and great veins of coal that will some time in the future make the region one of the largest coal producing districts of the United States. The rocks are brighter in color than anywhere else in the west and the scenery is built upon a scale more grand and beautiful.

One Hundred Miles an Hour.

According to particulars published in the Railway Engineer for January the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are building some new engines which are to maintain a speed of one hundred miles an hour "when ascending the steep grades and rounding the sharp curves on the Allegheny Mountains." The speed at which these engines are to travel on straight and level lengths of the line is not stated.

Improved Metal Paving Plates.

For paving bridges and other structures there are often used trough-shaped plates of iron and steel, placed side by side with their ends resting upon string pieces. These have been improved by being made thicker in the middle than at the ends, so that the lower side forms an arc convex downward, while the upper is level. The resistance of the plate is thus increased with but little extra material.—La Metallurgie.

Bent Glass.

Bent glass is the exclusive property of the Oriel Glass Company, whose plant is located at St. Louis, Mo. It is only during the past few years that bent glass has been used to any extent in this country. The modern style of architecture necessitates the use of bent glass, owing to the changing from angles to more curves, which greatly enhance the appearance of buildings.



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